World Pear Situation

Pear production in selected countries in 2001/02 is forecast at a record 14.1 million metric tons, only 1 percent up from the 2000/01 output. The slight increase mainly reflects a larger crop in China, the world's largest pear producer. China's pear production is forecast to reach nearly 9 million tons in 2001/02, a record. Smaller pear crops in 2001/02 are expected in some other important producing countries, including the Italy, Argentina, and South Africa. U.S. pear production is estimated to remain at the 2000/01 level. Selected countries' pear exports in 2001/02 are forecast at 1.6 million tons, 2 percent above the previous season's shipments. The 2001/02 U.S. pear export forecast has been revised up 12 percent to 168,000 tons, practically unchanged from the record volume shipped in 2000/01. Ample supplies of good quality fresh-marketed pears, the continue diversion of more processing pears into the fresh market, and growing demand in important markets will likely keep U.S. pear exports strong in 2001/02. U.S. pear exports in 2001/02 are also benefiting from continued U.S. promotion efforts.

Northern Hemisphere Briefs

Northern Hemisphere pear production to increase slightly in 2001/02

Pear production in selected Northern Hemisphere countries in 2001/02 is forecast up 2 percent from 2000/01 to nearly 13.0 million metric tons (tons), a record. Production is forecast to increase in China, the world's major producer. A lower pear crop is anticipated in Italy, the world's second largest producer. China's pear production is forecast to increase 5 percent to a record 8.8 million tons, more than 60 percent of 2001/02 selected countries pear output. Italy's pear production, the largest in the EU, is estimated at a little over 900,000 tons, 3 percent below production in 2000/01. U.S. pear production in 2001/02 is now forecast to remain at the 2000/01 level of around 880,000 tons.

Northern Hemisphere pear exports are forecast to decrease slightly in 2001/02

Northern Hemisphere pear exports in 2001/02 are forecast at about 957,00 tons, down 1 percent from the previous season's shipments. Decreased exports are anticipated from the Netherlands and Italy. On the other hand, pear shipments from China and Spain are forecast to increase 19 percent and 41 percent, respectively, while shipments from the United States will likely remain unchanged at around 168,000 tons.

Pear shipments from China have increased from practically nothing 10 years ago to about 141,000 tons in 2000/0. Fruit quality in China continues to improve, contributing to the expansion of China's exports to Southeast Asian countries and Russia.

U.S. pear shipments in 2001/02 are forecast at 168,000 tons, practically unchanged from the record shipped in 2000/01. U.S. pear exports in 2001/02 will continue to benefit from the industry's market promotion efforts and from funds assigned under the Market Access Program (MAP), which in fiscal year 2002 are estimated at $1.2 million. Exports have become vital for the success of the U.S. pear industry, generating a significant and growing share of the income of pear farmers. Canada and Mexico together account for more than three-quarters of total U.S. pear shipments.

New assessment on U.S. pears to pay for research; rule also establishes definition for organic pears

On February 6, 2002, the AMS published a final rule establishing a new assessment of $0.03 per standard box of the Beurre d'Anjou variety of pears grown in Oregon and Washington. The new assessment will increase the total assessment on this variety of pears to $0.52 per standard box of conventionally produced and handled pears. This assessment excludes organic pears.

While the income derived from the basic assessment will continue to fund regular programs, the new assessment (approximately $372,000) will be used exclusively to fund the collection of data on Ethoxyquin residue on stored d'Anjou pears. Ethoxyquin is an antioxidant that is registered for use on pears in the control of superficial scald, a physiological disease affecting the appearance of certain varieties of stored pears. The supplemental rate will not be applicable to d'Anjou pears that are organically produced, as Ethoxyquin is not used in their handling and storage.

The collection of residue data would satisfy requirements of the Environmental Protection Agency pertaining to U.S. pesticide tolerance and registration. In addition, the data will be used in conjunction with the Codex Alimentarius system that establishes maximum residue limits used as tolerances in many nations receiving shipments of Oregon and Washington d'Anjou pears.

The rule also defined organic pears as pears that have been certified by an organic certification organization currently registered with the Oregon or Washington State Departments of Agriculture, or such certifying organization accredited under the National Organic Program. This definition was established primarily so that the new assessment could be properly administered.

Chile approves imports of apples and pears from Oregon and Idaho

Chile recently agreed to allow imports of apples and pears from Oregon and Idaho. Before this decision, Chile only allowed apples and pears from the state of Washington. Access for the three states is limited to approved production areas with no apple maggot quarantines in place. This new market opportunity is expected to eventually result in combined Oregon and Idaho apple and pear sales of $2 million annually. USDA continues to work with Chile's Ministry of Agriculture for access for apples and pears from California. In marketing year 1999/2000 (July-June), Washington state apple shipments to Chile totaled 129 tons, valued at nearly $50,000. A lower Washington state apple crop, higher prices, and a stronger U.S. dollar vis-à-vis the Chilean peso limited shipments to Chile last season.

The Netherlands; doorway for fruit trade in the EU

The Netherlands is a large importer and exporter of pears and other fruits. Pear imports are usually about 100,000 tons, with countries in the EU supplying about 25 percent and non-EU countries, such as South Africa, Argentina, and Chile, supplying the remaining 75 percent. Most Chilean pears destined for the EU market are traded via The Netherlands.

In the 2000/01 season, Ducth pear imports decreased 14 percent, with imports the from Southern Hemisphere countries decreasing by 6 percent. Imports from Southern Hemisphere countries will likely be hampered by high freight costs. However, favorable currency exchange rates, especially with the Argentine peso, could offset high transportations costs and motivate increased pear imports in The Netherlands.

The Netherlands: Imports of non-EU Pears
(Metric Tons)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*
Chile	31,759	29,739	31,229	33,531	26,117
S-Africa	7,593	10,821	15,198	21,410	24,291
Argentina	11,565	11,983	16,518	25,330	24,850
U.S.A.	***2,951***	***3,130***	***7,800***	***5,270***	***2,285***
Others	1,192	2,522	3,848	3,662	3,063
Total	**55,060**	**58,195**	**74,593**	**89,203**	**80,606**

Source: Eurostat * Estimates

About two-thirds of Dutch pear production is exported. In 2000/01, Dutch pear exports totaled nearly 165,000 tons, down from the record 175,000 tons shipped in 1999/2000. Exports normally fluctuate between 80,000 tons and 100,000 tons. On average, about 80 percent of Dutch pear exports are delivered to other EU member countries. The United Kingdom is the most important export destination, followed by Germany. In the last two seasons, France and Sweden have also purchased larger volumes of Ducth pears. Major non-EU markets include Russia, which accounts for two-thirds of exports to third countries.

Mexico; growing market for U.S. pears

Pear production in Mexico is not very significant. As such, Mexico continues to rely on imports, mainly from the United States. Mexico's pear imports in 2001/02 are estimated at 110,000 tons, unchanged from last season, as demand is expected to remain strong. However, if the U.S/Peso exchange rate in 2002 remains stable, pears will likely continue as affordable as in 2001, a situation that could spur import demand. The United States is expected to continue as Mexico's main supplier of fresh pears. Market promotion efforts by the U.S. pear industry are continuing in the supermarkets and street markets of several Mexican cities. This season, U.S. pear promotional efforts will include use of TV and magazine advertising.

Mexican pear consumption in 2001/02 is forecast to remain at around 142,000 tons, reflecting affordable prices and steady demand. The consumption estimate for MY 2000/01 has been revised downward, due to slightly less demand than expected, but remains 16 percent above consumption in 1999/2000. The number one pear preference among Mexicans is the Anjou variety, followed by other varieties like Bartlett, Bosc, and Red Anjou, which have increased in sales over the past few seasons. Most U.S. pears come from Washington, Oregon and California. The import duty on pears under NAFTA is zero.

Chile accounts for about 5 percent of Mexican pear imports. Mexico's pear imports from Chile in 2000/01 were up more than 40 percent from the previous year. High transportation costs make Chilean pears in the Mexican market more expensive than those from the United States. Chilean producers do not conduct marketing or promotional campaigns in Mexico. Chilean pears do not yet pose a serious threat to U.S. pears in the Mexican market and, as such, the presence of U.S. pears is expected to continue growing. Argentina's pears are beginning to increase their presence in Mexico. However, Argentina still only accounts for less than 1 percent of total Mexican pear imports. The duty on pear imports from Argentina is also zero.

U.S./Colombia joint research center established

The USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has collaborated with their Colombian equivalent, the Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario (ICA), to expand existing ICA sections and combine them into a new Colombian Center for Phytosanitary Excellence. The Center would be located in Bogotá in the same building as the current APHIS/ICA cooperative office, which focuses on Foot and Mouth Disease eradication. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has agreed to provide funding over three years for the initial cost of furnishings and equipment as well as the principal operating costs for the Center for three years.

The Center will have primarily two main functions: 1) to develop and maintain a database on the species and locations of plant pests in Colombia, and 2) to construct draft pest risk analysis (PRA) for various exotic fruits which Colombia would like to export to the United States. These draft PRAs would then be used to define possible pest mitigation methods (treatments, free areas, systems approach, etc.) for the defined pests.

Southern Hemisphere Briefs

Southern Hemisphere pear crop expected to decrease in 2001/02

Pear production in selected countries of the Southern Hemisphere in 2001/02 is forecast at 1.2 million tons, down 7 percent from last season's output. Production declines are expected in the principal southern producing countries of Argentina, South Africa, and Chile.

Argentina's pear production, the largest in the Southern Hemisphere, in 2001/02 is forecast at 520,000 tons, 9 percent below the 2000/01crop. The majority of Argentina's commercial pear production is located in Rio Negro (about 75 percent). Other important pear-producing regions in

Argentina include Neuquen and Mendoza, accounting each for about 12 percent of production. More than half of the Argentine pear crop is exported fresh and the remainder is consumed fresh in the domestic market, processed into juice, or canned**.**

Chile's 2001/02 pear crop is forecast to decrease 7 percent to 232,000 tons. There are more than 36 pear varieties grown in Chile. The Packham's Triumph variety, grown mainly for the fresh market, accounts for about 45 percent of the Chilean pear crop. The Beurre Bosc variety makes up about 25 percent of Chile's pear production and exports.

But Southern Hemisphere pear exports to increase in 2001/02

Although production will likely be lower, pear exports from selected countries in the Southern Hemisphere in 2001/02 are forecast to increase to 606,500 tons, 7 percent above last season's shipments. The increase mainly reflects expected larger shipments from Argentina and South Africa.

Argentina's pear shipments in 2001/02 are forecast at a record 350,000 tons, 12 percent more than shipments in 2000/01, based on continued favorable Peso exchanged rate vis-à-vis other countries currencies. Argentina's fresh pear marketing season is year round with the bulk exported February through April. Major export markets are Brazil, countries in the EU, mostly Italy, and the United States.

Pear exports from Chile, the second largest exporter in the Southern Hemisphere, are forecast to decrease in 2001/02 to 124,000 tons. The EU is Chile's largest export market, followed by the United States. During the last few years, sales to the Far East and Latin American markets have also shown growth.

Pear exports from South Africa, the third largest exporter in the Southern Hemisphere, are forecast to increase 4 percent in 2000/01 to 105,000 tons, the result of more exportable supplies at lower prices. Countries in the EU remain South Africa's major export markets. South Africa's pear exports to the Middle East are also strong, with a 90-percent market share in the region.

Change in Brazil's phytosanitary requirements for imported pears jeopardized U.S. seasonal sales

Brazil's plant quarantine agency (DDIV) eliminated sodium o-phenyl phenol (SOPP) as a treatment for fire blight on pear imports because the chemical is not registered in Brazil. Although the SOPP treatment was originally part of a 1996 plant health technical agreement, the Government of Brazil apparently never established a tolerance level for the chemical; therefore, the chemical was never registered. Brazilian federal laws prohibit the use of an unregistered chemical for phytosanitary treatment purposes. Deep chlorine remains as an option treatment for fire blight on pear imports.

This change on import regulation adversely impacted U.S. pears seasonal sales to Brazil, since more than 90 percent of U.S. pear shipments to Brazil each year take place during the October to December period. U.S. pears shipments to Brazil during the period of September 2001 to January 2002 were down 70 percent from the same period last season. Although chlorine treatment remained as an option, it was not a viable option for most U.S. pear exporters since much of the fruit destined for Brazil was treated with SOPP before the announcement was made. Brazil is the third largest market for U.S. pear sales, with marketing year 2000/01 shipments totaling more than 7,000 tons, with an associated value of $3.1 million.

South Africa's deciduous fruit industry established a Joint Marketing Forum with producers, exporters, and government

In 2001, South Africa's deciduous fruit industry established a Joint Marketing Forum with producers, exporters, and government to improve coordination of exports. However, exports are expected to show only a slight increase, as mildew infections in some pear production areas, are expected to reduce the volume of production and export supplies. Exports could increase if the Rand exchange rate continues to decline. In addition, exports will be assisted by a venture between producers, exporters and government to form a joint Marketing Forum for better export coordination.

South Africa's deciduous fruit industry is independent from government intervention. The government's involvement is strictly focused towards international promotion of South African products through trade fairs, trade missions, and primary market research. The industry's new mission includes training of previously disadvantaged producers for the export markets, and consolidating a central data system.

The number of deciduous fruit farmers in South Africa is declining as many fruit producers liquidated their businesses following financial institutions' devaluation of agricultural lands in some areas, and the consolidation of small farms to form larger production units.

(For information on production and trade, contact Samuel Rosa at 202-720-6086. For information on marketing, contact Ted Goldamer at 202-720-8498. The FAS Attache Report search engine contains reports on deciduous fruit for more than 20 countries. Also, visit our apple web page at: http://www.fas.usda.gov/htp/horticulture/apples/html)

TABLE 1
PEARS: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(METRIC TONS)

Country Mktg. Year 1/	Production	Imports	Supply Utilization	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Processed	Withdrawals
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES							
EUROPEAN UNION (EU)							
Belgium-Luxembourg							
1998/99	152,660	74,321	226,981	165,915	45,847	14,250	969
1999/00	165,220	66,425	231,645	171,205	45,610	14,000	830
2000/01	183,059	63,957	247,016	195,194	45,471	2,500	3,851
2001/02 F	89,676	90,000	179,676	132,000	45,636	2,000	40
France							
1998/99	246,100	88,000	334,100	45,000	229,100	45,000	15,000
1999/00	267,000	101,000	368,000	39,000	279,000	45,000	5,000
2000/01	258,000	105,000	363,000	35,000	278,000	45,000	5,000
2001/02 F	255,000	100,000	355,000	40,000	265,000	45,000	5,000
Germany							
1998/99	55,000	190,946	245,946	8,501	235,746	1,679	20
1999/00	54,042	167,770	221,812	8,754	211,892	1,163	3
2000/01	65,162	150,754	215,916	10,654	203,036	2,184	42
2001/02 F	45,551	170,000	215,551	8,751	206,000	800	0
Greece							
1998/99	66,000	17,000	83,000	1,400	72,900	8,400	300
1999/00	66,000	17,000	83,000	1,400	72,950	8,400	250
2000/01	60,000	14,000	74,000	1,000	64,750	8,000	250
2001/02 F	55,000	15,000	70,000	1,000	60,800	8,000	200
Italy							
1998/99	1,115,000	60,000	1,175,000	200,000	865,000	110,000	0
1999/00	784,000	115,000	899,000	123,000	688,000	80,000	8,000
2000/01	940,000	94,000	1,034,000	138,000	776,000	110,000	10,000
2001/02 F	908,000	95,000	1,003,000	130,000	783,000	90,000	0
Netherlands							
1998/99	140,000	95,250	235,250	145,054	84,996	5,000	200
1999/00	135,000	126,428	261,428	174,855	76,941	9,632	0
2000/01	195,000	108,375	303,375	163,290	126,101	13,984	0
2001/02 F	70,000	180,000	250,000	155,000	85,000	10,000	0
Spain							
1998/99	557,000	40,900	597,900	92,300	455,600	35,000	15,000
1999/00	682,500	24,500	707,000	138,000	499,000	40,000	30,000
2000/01	595,000	44,000	639,000	93,200	480,000	43,800	22,000
2001/02 F	678,000	20,000	698,000	135,000	495,000	45,000	23,000
Sweden							
1998/99	16,300	33,386	49,686	228	49,458	0	15,000
1999/00	12,771	31,684	44,455	129	44,326	0	30,000
2000/01	13,375	27,449	40,824	256	40,568	0	22,000
2001/02 F	11,825	31,000	42,825	100	42,725	0	23,000
United Kingdom							
1998/99	28,727	130,656	159,383	3,000	155,833	400	150
1999/00	18,052	133,000	151,052	2,500	148,052	400	100
2000/01	34,031	119,624	153,655	3,280	149,875	400	100
2001/02 F	28,500	125,000	153,500	3,000	150,000	400	100

continued-

TABLE 1
PEARS: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(METRIC TONS)

Country Mktg. Year 1/	Production	Imports	Supply Utilization	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Processed	Withdrawals
SUBTOTAL EU							
1998/99	2,376,787	730,459	3,107,246	661,398	2,194,480	219,729	46,639
1999/00	2,184,585	782,807	2,967,392	658,843	2,065,771	198,595	74,183
2000/01	2,343,627	727,159	3,070,786	639,874	2,163,801	225,868	63,243
2001/02 F	2,141,552	826,000	2,967,552	604,851	2,133,161	201,200	51,340
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES							
Canada							
1998/99	16,760	72,000	88,760	900	82,960	4,900	0
1999/00	17,419	70,670	88,089	779	82,610	4,700	0
2000/01	15,072	72,009	87,081	465	82,116	4,500	0
2001/02 F	17,000	75,000	92,000	500	86,900	4,600	0
China; Peoples Republic of							
1998/99	7,275,464	800	7,276,264	108,900	6,803,564	363,800	0
1999/00	7,742,331	9,750	7,752,081	109,004	7,186,277	456,800	0
2000/01	8,400,000	650	8,400,650	140,820	7,839,830	420,000	0
2001/02 F	8,820,000	620	8,820,620	167,257	8,212,363	441,000	0
Japan							
1998/99	409,700	481	410,181	5,396	404,285	500	0
1999/00	415,700	309	416,009	4,169	411,340	500	0
2000/01	423,800	576	424,376	3,191	420,685	500	0
2001/02 F	411,800	600	412,400	3,000	408,900	500	0
Mexico							
1998/99	25,690	54,800	80,490	0	78,490	2,000	0
1999/00	33,352	74,158	107,510	0	105,510	2,000	0
2000/01	31,280	95,602	126,882	0	124,882	2,000	0
2001/02 F	33,500	110,000	143,500	0	141,500	2,000	0
Russian Federation							
1998/99	181,300	70,000	251,300	50	195,000	55,000	1,250
1999/00	136,600	77,430	214,030	80	162,000	51,000	950
2000/01	190,400	101,320	291,720	155	226,000	60,400	5,165
2001/02 F	200,000	105,000	305,000	200	240,300	60,000	4,500
Turkey							
1998/99	360,000	84	360,084	8,267	333,817	18,000	0
1999/00	360,000	151	360,151	12,204	329,947	18,000	0
2000/01	380,000	118	380,118	11,707	349,411	19,000	0
2001/02 F	370,000	50	370,050	13,000	338,550	18,500	0
United States							
1998/99	880,097	86,424	966,521	138,282	416,377	411,862	0
1999/00	921,202	90,263	1,011,465	152,954	425,547	432,964	0
2000/01	877,385	85,094	962,479	167,903	429,851	364,725	0
2001/02 F	880,705	85,000	965,705	168,000	427,705	370,000	0
SUBTOTAL OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES							
1998/99	9,149,011	284,589	9,433,600	261,795	8,314,493	856,062	1,250
1999/00	9,626,604	322,731	9,949,335	279,190	8,703,231	965,964	950
2000/01	10,317,937	355,369	10,673,306	324,241	9,472,775	871,125	5,165
2001/02 F	10,733,005	376,270	11,109,275	351,957	9,856,218	896,600	4,500

continued-

TABLE 1
PEARS: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(METRIC TONS)

Country Mktg. Year 1/	Production	Imports	Supply Utilization	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Processed	Withdrawals
TOTAL NORTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES							
1998/99	11,525,798	1,015,048	12,540,846	923,193	10,508,973	1,075,791	47,889
1999/00	11,811,189	1,105,538	12,916,727	938,033	10,769,002	1,164,559	75,133
2000/01	12,661,564	1,082,528	13,744,092	964,115	11,636,576	1,096,993	68,408
2001/02 F	12,874,557	1,202,270	14,076,827	956,808	11,989,379	1,097,800	55,840
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES							
Argentina							
1998/99	582,960	312	583,272	286,397	128,956	167,919	0
1999/00	478,078	786	478,864	279,462	119,867	79,535	0
2000/01	570,000	459	570,459	312,861	137,400	120,198	0
2001/02 F	520,000	400	520,400	350,000	100,000	70,400	0
Australia							
1998/99	162,091	1,240	163,331	14,304	75,000	74,027	0
1999/00	159,500	1,116	160,616	20,562	73,000	67,054	0
2000/01	175,000	500	175,500	17,272	74,728	83,500	0
2001/02 F	165,000	1,000	166,000	22,000	84,000	60,000	0
Chile							
1998/99	258,500	0	258,500	156,400	59,500	42,600	0
1999/00	237,000	0	237,000	124,700	65,300	47,000	0
2000/01	249,000	0	249,000	130,000	68,000	51,000	0
2001/02 F	232,000	0	232,000	124,000	68,000	40,000	0
New Zealand							
1998/99	21,850	300	22,150	6,700	12,500	2,950	0
1999/00	32,555	1,400	33,955	6,500	20,905	6,550	0
2000/01	23,256	1,400	24,656	4,500	15,606	4,550	0
2001/02 F	23,800	1,400	25,200	5,500	15,150	4,550	0
South Africa; Republic of							
1998/99	280,948	0	280,948	113,872	58,810	108,266	0
1999/00	277,336	0	277,336	98,330	53,510	121,816	3,680
2000/01	246,320	0	246,320	101,230	55,860	88,030	1,200
2001/02 F	240,000	0	240,000	105,000	48,000	85,000	2,000
TOTAL SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES							
1998/99	1,306,349	1,852	1,308,201	577,673	334,766	395,762	0
1999/00	1,184,469	3,302	1,187,771	529,554	332,582	321,955	3,680
2000/01	1,263,576	2,359	1,265,935	565,863	351,594	347,278	1,200
2001/02 F	1,180,800	2,800	1,183,600	606,500	315,150	259,950	2,000
WORLD GRAND TOTAL							
1998/99	12,832,147	1,016,900	13,849,047	1,500,866	10,843,739	1,471,553	47,889
1999/00	12,995,658	1,108,840	14,104,498	1,467,587	11,101,584	1,486,514	78,813
2000/01	13,925,140	1,084,887	15,010,027	1,529,978	11,988,170	1,444,271	69,608
2001/02 F	14,055,357	1,205,070	15,260,427	1,563,308	12,304,529	1,357,750	57,840

1/ Data for Northern Hemisphere countries are for a July/June marketing year, except for Mexico and France, which are August/July. In the Southern Hemisphere the marketing year begins on January 1 of the second year indicated, except for Chile where the year starts on February 1 of the second year indicated, and New Zealand where the year starts on October 1 of the first year indicated.

2/ U.S. import/export forecasts are based on trends during recent years and trade contacts.

F= Forecast

TABLE 2: U.S. PEAR EXPORTS
MARKETING YEARS 1996/97-2000/01
(JULY-JUNE)
METRIC TONS

Country of Destination	2000/01 Rank	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	Percentage Change 1999/00-2000/01
Mexico	*1*	31,547	48,220	52,321	73,191	85,289	17%
Canada	*2*	38,959	50,150	41,668	48,066	45,356	-6%
Brazil	*3*	17,969	17,506	10,381	4,058	7,120	75%
Venezuela	*4*	1,294	3,439	2,824	5,368	6,004	12%
Taiwan	*5*	5,066	4,323	4,039	3,595	3,756	5%
Sweden	*6*	4,306	7,796	4,283	3,040	3,722	23%
Netherlands	*7*	1,073	9,340	6,466	2,132	2,724	28%
Saudi Arabia	*8*	2,487	3,494	2,980	2,504	2,259	-10%
United Arab Emirates	*9*	1,468	1,868	887	1,518	2,196	45%
Colombia	*10*	2,174	1,506	1,321	2,079	1,109	-47%
Panama	*11*	775	610	536	1,392	922	-34%
Hong Kong	*12*	1,573	2,191	1,559	781	889	14%
Costa Rica	*13*	728	713	549	416	858	106%
Israel	*14*	1,032	2,529	2,343	328	807	146%
Singapore	*15*	500	1,186	751	556	695	25%
Guatemala	*16*	390	514	227	302	587	95%
Turkey	*17*	0	0	0	0	548	N/A
United Kingdom	*18*	328	1,271	1,095	423	422	0%
Yemen	*19*	0	0	0	0	353	N/A
Dominican Republic	*20*	262	77	257	303	350	16%
Germany	*21*	785	476	298	391	326	-17%
Bahrain	*22*	60	192	112	82	214	160%
El Salvador	*23*	7	33	52	88	194	120%
Russia	*24*	3,109	4,393	440	165	174	5%
Ireland	*25*	503	185	160	62	172	176%
Indonesia	*26*	1,224	292	51	181	128	-30%
Kuwait	*27*	167	151	198	170	124	-27%
Japan	*28*	30	200	292	91	92	1%
Egypt	*29*	0	23	263	38	84	120%
Trinidad and Tobago	*30*	45	60	84	120		43%
Denmark	*31*	0	308	102	92	49	-47%
Malaysia	*32*	273	141	38	0	37	N/A
New Zealand	*33*	0	50	0	26	35	0.34
Honduras	*34*	201	93	120	166	29	-82%
Belize	*35*	0	0	0	0	24	N/A
Other		1,199	1,541	1,585	1,230	255	-79%
Grand Total		**119,534**	**164,871**	**138,282**	**152,954**	**167,903**	**10%**

Source: Bureau of the Census

TABLE 3: U.S. PEAR IMPORTS
MARKETING YEARS 1996/97-2000/01
(JULY-JUNE)
METRIC TONS

Country of Origin	2000/01 Rank	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	Percentage Change 1999/00-2000/01
Argentina	*1*	31,230	33,591	38,129	48,619	42,244	-13%
Chile	*2*	37,053	23,321	33,552	25,031	25,774	3%
China	*3*	0	20	1,147	2,789	6,506	133%
South Korea	*4*	726	920	1,586	2,996	5,827	94%
New Zealand	*5*	3,862	3,881	4,462	5,282	2,417	-54%
South Africa	*6*	3,685	5,020	6,271	4,456	1,499	-66%
Canada	*7*	573	771	559	546	400	-27%
Japan	*8*	300	303	491	539	352	-35%
Spain	*9*	0	0	0	0	75	N/A
Australia	*10*	478	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other		86	37	227	5	0	N/A
Grand Total		**77,993**	**67,864**	**86,424**	**90,263**	**85,094**	**-6%**

Source: Bureau of the Census